

## The Omaha Bee

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GENERAL VAN WYCK AT FREMONT.

At the request of Senator Van Wyck the date of the mass meeting to be held at Fremont on Wednesday, October 10th, is changed to Saturday, October 7th. General Connor and Hon. M. K. Turner have agreed to address the citizens of Dodge county at the same meeting.

CHOOSE ye this day whom ye will serve.

TAXES must be reduced to the actual needs of the government, and the money left in the pockets of the people.

LORAN CLARK'S fingers itch for a grasp of the state money bag. No man nominated by fraud must be allowed to hold office in Nebraska.

THE political weather bureau reports, threatening weather in New York with indications of severe storms about the 7th of November. Danger signals are displayed over the stalwart headquarters.

PRESIDENT BARRIAS, of Guatemala, receives a salary of \$1,000 a month, and has saved \$8,000,000 in twelve years. Mr. Barrias could give points to Brady on how to get on in the world.

JUDITH BLACK believes that the Mormons have rights which the white men ought to respect. He has been retained for the Church in their case against the Edmund's commissioners and make a strong argument against the constitutionality of the law. He declares that the Edmund's act is a bill of attainder and therefore unconstitutional, and that it is ex post facto and so a third time unconstitutional.

THE Kansas City Journal says that the news of the destruction of the Robert E. Lee will be received with genuine sorrow by old river steamboat men, and by every one familiar with the record of the fastest and best boat that ever plowed the Mississippi. She was built about 1862, and in 1868 occurred the celebrated race between her and the Natchez, between which existed the keenest rivalry. River men were very much excited over this event, and large amounts of money were wagered on the result. The distance was from New Orleans to Cairo, and the Lee was victorious, beating her rival by one hour and sixteen minutes. She has always been a great favorite with the traveling public by whom her loss will be sincerely mourned.

DERING September the national debt was reduced by \$16,000,000. This reduction marks a portion of the amount which is unnecessarily taken from the people of the United States by an unwise policy of taxation. It represents a sum which ought to be flowing through the channels of trade stimulating industry and advancing production. The accumulation of such an enormous surplus revenue beyond the needs of the government has a most injurious effect upon the business of the country. The money that is drained at the rate of a million a day from the industrial energies of the people must be passed back again into the exhausted arteries of trade. When a great accumulation of money is made in the treasury the rates of money advance, business becomes embarrassed and the secretary of the treasury is called upon for assistance by making a call for government bonds for redemption. Thus the government is brought into relations to Wall street to which it should remain a stranger. Money lenders are able to take advantage of the condition of the market through this system of repletion and exhaustion. As long as this drain is going on the secretary of the treasury will have to pour back into the exhausted channels of business the accumulations in the public vaults by taking up the redeemable bonds. But the time will soon come when there must be an end to this device with the redemption of all the extended bonds. The secretary will then be obliged to make purchases of bonds that are not due, in order to relieve the money market when a new system of speculation in government bonds will arise.

## THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

The people of Nebraska are about to elect their legislature and that body will choose a United States senator for the term of six years from March 4th, 1933. It is all important that the man who is to represent Nebraska in the United States senate for the next six years shall be honest, capable, and above all things sound on the vital issues that concern the people of this state.

In other words our next United States senator should be a man who could not be approached with a corrupt proposition, a man who could make his voice heard in the councils of the nation, and above all things a man who cannot be controlled by corporate monopoly. By common usage Omaha is entitled to the next senator, but if Omaha cannot produce the man who will honestly, faithfully and ably represent the people of the state of Nebraska the claim of Omaha to the senatorship will be disregarded. Up to this day the men who aspire to the next senatorship have not seen fit to come forward as candidates in other states do, as Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas did in Illinois, with a clear and candid declaration of principles. They are all good republicans, whatever that may mean in these days. All of them are willing to reap the reward for the glorious achievements of the republican party in the past, but as yet no candidate for the senate has exhibited the moral courage to champion the rights of the people against corporate aggression. Are such men worthy of the high trust which they seek? Can the people repose confidence in any man who is playing fast and loose with the railroad monopolies while pretending at the same time to be in sympathy with the industrial classes? Can we expect anything else than baser betrayal of the popular confidence from men who are carrying the favor of the railroad managers because they believe they are strong, while at the same time they hold themselves in readiness to enter the anti-monopoly camp if a majority of the legislature shall happen to be composed of pronounced anti-monopoly men?

It is now conceded by all who are well informed that a large majority of the next legislature will be elected on pledges of anti-monopoly. Many of the candidates for the legislature who now profess to be opposed to monopoly are doubtless sailing under false colors. They know that the people are intensely opposed to monopoly and they make false professions in order to get their votes. For this very reason it is high time that the candidates for the senate should define their position, so that no legislator shall have any excuse for supporting a monopoly candidate for United States senator. Unless Omaha can present candidates for the senate who have the courage and the manhood to take a positive stand on the railroad issue before the election, Omaha need not expect the support of the honest anti-monopoly members. If every candidate in Omaha is so bound up with the railroads that he dare not call his soul his own, it will not be safe for the people of Nebraska to go to Omaha for a United States senator.

Up to the present the most prominent candidate in Omaha is a leading banker whose chief qualification for the office is that he has amassed a large fortune through intimate relations with the Union Pacific, upon whose support he relies. Is money to be the only passport to positions that have been held by the purest, wisest and greatest of American statesmen? Are only millionaires fit to fill the seats held by Webster, Clay, Sumner, Douglas, Conkling, Edmunds, Thurman and Blaine? Is the United States senate to degenerate into a house of lords? Is Nebraska to be represented on the floor of the senate by a dummy like Sharon, whose seat is vacant during a greater part of the session, because his money interests take up the greater part of his time?

For our part we want Omaha to retain the senator, and we believe there are men among us eminently qualified for the position, but if these eminent statesmen imagine they can sail into the senate on their shape or their eloquence they are very much mistaken. The people of Nebraska outside of Omaha, and the people of Omaha outside of the brass collar brigade will insist that the man who succeeds Alvin Saunders in the senate shall have pronounced views upon the questions of the hour, and that such a man shall not play shuttlecock and battlefield between the headquarters of the B. & M. and U. P. The railroads as such are able to take care of themselves. They have no right to dictate who shall or who shall not represent the people of Nebraska in the United States senate.

What does this bugbear of a democratic congress mean? Does any sensible man believe that even if the democracy obtain control of the house of representatives the country will suffer in any of its material interests? The only visible effects would be the chopping off of the heads of a few committee clerks, who like the editor of the Republican are drawing \$6 a day

for acting as secretaries to a house committee. When Grant entered on his second term the republican party had a clear majority of about a hundred in congress. When Hayes was elected the democrats controlled the national legislature. It was the defeat of the republicans which roused them to put up candidates and to support measures which gained the popular approval and secured the election of a republican. A little defeat proved wholesome medicine. As Roscoe Conkling said a few days ago, "What the republican party needs is a little blood letting." It is likely to get it and the patient will be better for the operation.

## WHO OPPOSE THEM?

A man is known by the company he stays away from. The cruel assaults of the power, prestige and plunder gang upon General Garfield in 1881 was the strongest argument against his affiliation with the office brokers and patronage peddlers in Washington.

In judging of the qualifications of candidates for public office a glance at the character of those opposing them is always instructive. Who are the men most actively working to defeat Hon. M. K. Turner and Dr. S. V. Moore in this state? Every organ of the monopolies whose editors either draw pay directly from the corporations or are bribed to their support by passes and patronage is busy engaged in bushwhacking these candidates. Every small-bore politician who hangs his hopes for political preferment upon the favor of railway managers, is found in the opposing ranks. Every railroad attorney whose bread is supplied by a monopoly payer, and whose butter is furnished by a railroad manager is active against them. The jobbers and bunco men, the rogues and ringsters, all the disreputable elements which attach themselves to the skirts of a majority party are found in the opposition. Joined to these are doubtless a considerable number of honest and reputable republicans who are not yet able to see that loyalty to party ought to go to the wall when it clashes with allegiance to the principles of good government.

No more convincing proof that the candidacy of Messrs. Turner and Moore is in the people's interest can be given than that furnished by the character and reputation of those who oppose them.

If they were railroad figure heads the corporation organs would be found chanting their praises. They are not ambitious to be known as office brokers. If they were the office holders and small bore politicians would be hanging to the tails of their canyons. As outspoken reputable representatives of the people chosen through nominating conventions which were the direct expression of their will, they are objectionable to every political manipulator who is interested in suppressing popular sentiment. For the support of such elements Hon. M. K. Turner and Dr. Moore make no bid. They expect no favors from the monopolies because they will not be able to pay them back in monopoly coin. They count on no assistance from ringsters and jobbers because they will steadfastly refuse to pledge themselves to aid in schemes for public jobbery. Declining in advance to sell themselves to the corrupt elements of party they look for no support from those with whom they refuse to affiliate. But backed by a record of staunch republicanism, of an unspotted public and private life, and planted upon a platform which pledges them votes and vote for the demands of their constituents upon the living issues of the day, they appeal for the votes to all honest and outspoken men in their districts who refuse to be classed as the voting cattle of the monopolies, and who desire to redeem the country from the oppressive and extortionary of corporate monopoly. Nominated by the people, they expect to be elected by the people against the combined opposition of party bosses and the attorneys of railroads.

If nothing else were urged against the promotion of John C. New to the treasury portfolio, the fact that he is vice president of an investment company in Wall street, ought to effectually bar him from the position. There ought to be no suspicion of any connection between the conduct of the treasury department and the New York stock exchange.

Edison's light in New York is a great success, nearly two thousand lights being in successful operation. Consumers of gas claim that there is a saving of 15 per cent. in the cost of lighting through the use of the Edison lamp. An Edison company would find a good field for investment in Omaha.

The general increase of the debts of states, cities and counties throughout the union is one of the most alarming features of the times. Low rates of interest are stimulating mortgages. This wise say it is a good time to pay off debts instead of incurring them, for the day of reckoning may come sooner than it is expected.

## MR. TURNER ON DECK.

Hon. M. K. Turner will make an active canvass in his district. He proposes to let the people see him and hear from his own lips the grounds upon which he appeals to all classes of voters for their support. With this end in view he has mailed the following challenges to the opposing candidates with whom he will contest the election to a seat in congress from the Third district.

COLUMBUS, Neb., September 30, 1932.

Dear Sir: Will you please name the places and places where you can discuss with me the principles associated in the platform of the republican convention which we represent. Very truly yours,  
M. K. TURNER.

COLUMBUS, Neb., September 30, 1932.

Dear Sir: Will you please name the places and places where you can discuss with me the principles associated in the platform of the republican convention which we represent. Very truly yours,  
M. K. TURNER.

The Republican is afraid that the defeat of Valentine and Laird will weaken the republican majority in congress. It therefore urges voters to swallow every nomination made by republican conventions in order to strengthen the party canvass. This cry of wolf will fail as signally as threats of monopoly displeasure. Honest voters will refuse to be cajoled into holding up the hands of Nebraska railroad bosses. The men who have abused the name of party to assist the monopolies in nominating their candidates are the last persons who have any right to appeal to sentiments of party loyalty.

If Valentine and Laird are foisted upon the party by the railroads they are unfit to act as representatives of the republican party. Even the maintenance of a party majority in congress is no excuse for the election of jobbers and railroad attorneys to congress.

The cry that defeat of the republican candidates in the Second and Third districts will weaken the republican strength in the house of representatives is a bug-bear which will frighten no one. Mr. Turner is a better republican than E. K. Valentine ever dared to be. In addition he is an honest man, which the last jobber from West Point has never been. Dr. Moore has worked and voted for many years with the republican party. He differs from republicans in being a staunch advocate of the rights of the people.

On national issues there is no doubt that both Mr. Turner and Dr. Moore would vote with the republican party. Their election would only alter the party strength in congress, in case the party vote was cast in favor of jobbery. Under such circumstances honesty is preferable to republicanism, and Messrs. Turner and Moore would so consider it. If, on the other hand, the republican majority in congress dared to openly ally itself with the corporate monopolies, Messrs. Turner and Moore would, without question, be found upon the other side.

In this position they are not only supported by honest and loyal republicans, but by patriotic democrats who love their country more than party, and who, for the time being, have severed their party ties to defeat knavery, jobbery and corporate control.

## HOW HE WON.

An Incident of the Hayes Administration.

Denver Tribune Interview with Senator Jones, of Nevada.

The visit of Senator Jones reminds the writer of a little story on ex-President Hayes, which has never been introduced to the types. It is of particular interest because of the illustration it contains of a weakness that gained for Hayes the dislike of all the leading statesmen and politicians in the country. Hayes was always an unreliable and an untruthful executive, a fact which became well known to all congress long before he was retired.

Early in Hayes' administration, Rosewater, of THE OMAHA BEE, unearthed a rotten ring at Omaha that was robbing the government by a series of land swindles. After having secured sufficient evidence to convince the administration of the thefts and convict the thieves, Rosewater visited Hayes and Washington and laid the matter before him. The president promised that the ring should be immediately cleaned out. Rosewater told Senator Jones the whole story, congratulating himself at the same time that his efforts would result in the speedy apprehension of the swindlers.

Nothing more was thought about the trouble by the senator until two years later he met Rosewater in Washington again.

"Well, how is everything in Nebraska, Rosewater?" said senator. "I suppose your millennium is come?" "Business and all that sort of thing is all right, but—ahem! what is it?" "Here, have a cigar," said the senator, extending a costly weed, "and tell me all about it."

Rosewater lighted the cigar slowly, and then mysteriously invited the senator into a quiet corner.

"Do you remember that land swindle scheme at Omaha, that I went to see Hayes about two years ago?" he commenced.

"Yes," replied the senator, knowing exactly what was coming.

"And you know he promised to clean those fellows out?"

"Yes."

"Well, he has never done it."

"Nothing strange about that; tell me about the interview you had with him at the time."

"The interview was all right—just as straight as it could be. When I commenced to enter into the details of the swindle, he went to a pigeon hole in his desk, took out a scratch pad and then telling me to proceed, wrote down a list of names, answers, names and everything. I was convinced that he meant business. Now I am going to him again and ascertain why he has not kept his promise."

Suiting his action to his words, Rosewater braced up to start for the White House.

"Now, see here," said the senator, quickly, "this is a pretty good cigar I gave you, isn't it?" It cost me two shillings; a box of them is worth \$25. I will bet you a box, and leave the bet to your decision, that if you don't say anything about your former interview, Hayes will take a scratch book from the pigeon hole, write the same notes over again, and never remember that you ever before made complaint to him. That is taking the chance of the pigeon hole, but I will make the bet."

Rosewater agreed.

Two hours later he entered the senator's room with a box of cigars under his arm.

"Well!" said the senator.

"You won."

Canada's Great Monopoly.

The Canadian Pacific railway company promises to be as great a monopoly as the Central Pacific, and quite as oppressive to the people of the vast prairie regions that lie north of Dakota and Minnesota. Just now everything is bright with expectation. The provinces lately carved out of this fertile territory are fast filling with emigrants and rapidly developing. The produce of the soil is already a factor in the commerce of the world; cities are being built, property is rising in value, and what was lately a wilderness is beginning to blossom like the rose. This is the first stage in the building of railroads. No one doubts their value, or the vast addition to be made to the world's wealth by Manitoba, Alberta, Athabasca and the rest of the newly christened provinces.

But some thoughtful and patriotic Canadians are already beginning to look forward with apprehension. The Canadian Pacific railway company is said to be the legitimate offspring of the Hudson Bay company, one of the most gigantic monopolies that ever existed on the American continent. The principal stockholder, Donald A. Smith, was formerly president of the fur company, and its president is Mr. Angus, manager of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Smith's nephew, Mr. Smith, is worth \$5,000,000. Mr. Angus is worth \$2,000,000. The syndicate has agreed to put up \$20,000,000. They obtained a charter from the dominion government, which gave them \$40,000,000 in a completed railway, with its appurtenances, \$20,000,000 in money and 20,000,000 acres of land. If the Central Pacific company could accomplish as much with the small capital with which it began operations, what cannot be done by this huge corporation with these illimitable means at its disposal. It is evident that the land was the chief object with the Canadian Pacific. At \$10 an acre, a new estimate for these lands would realize from them \$250,000,000.

Since the Hudson Bay company and the Canadian Pacific joined their forces the population of the region has more than trebled. Lots on the principal streets of Winnipeg, the chief town of Manitoba, are already selling for \$140 per front foot, and farming land adjacent to the town is increasing in value. The road is completed to a point five hundred miles west of Winnipeg and is progressing so rapidly that its completion to the Pacific is expected within three years. The dominion government deals generously with the settler. It gives him 160 acres as a homestead, and the privilege of pre-empting 160 acres more. If population continues to flow into the region as rapidly as it has for three years, it will have little left to dispose of five years hence. Speculators have already appeared in the field. They have formed syndicates and are buying large tracts. Most of them are English capitalists and many are noblemen who estates have been depreciating greatly in value during the period of agricultural depression in Great Britain.

Between the railroad and the land-grabbers of other classes the poor settlers will eventually suffer great wrongs. The country is menaced by the Canadian Pacific company, which has been granted the exclusive monopoly of the northwestern railway system for twenty years. The St. Paul & Winnipeg railroad, which is the same as the Canadian Pacific, is already charging exorbitant rates for freight. It costs three times as much to get goods from St. Paul to Winnipeg a distance of one hundred miles, as to get them from Liverpool to St. Paul. The monopoly is secured by a provision in the charter that forbids any other road to run within fifteen miles of the international boundary. Therefore, while everything north of its line is secured to them by its isolation, there can be no competition from rival lines on the south on account of the impossibility of connecting with any feeder of the Northern Pacific which might connect with the frontier.

Each province, however, is like one of the states of the United States, sovereign within its own boundaries, and its citizens expect by this means to curb the rapacity of the monopoly. This vain hope has been at different times cherished by the sovereign state of California. In Manitoba heroic remedies are talked of. Between them and the parent dominion intervene an untrodden wilderness, and threats of independence are already heard should the oppression of the monopoly become too grievous to be borne.

Col. Ira Wilson has purchased a half interest in the Pacific House, at St. Joe. The firm will now be J. B. Kitchin & Ira Wilson. Mr. Kitchin has moved to the Paxton hotel, at Omaha, and Mr. Wilson has taken charge of the Pacific, where he will be pleased to meet his old friends. The Pacific is the leading hotel of St. Joe and a first-class hotel in every respect.

## "IN THE MIDST OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH."

The Tragic Death of Hon. David C. Ballentine

While Boarding a Train at Benkelman, Yesterday Afternoon. He Is Thrown Under the Wheels.

Lincoln Journal.

Our people who knew the Hon. D. C. Ballentine so well in life, were shocked yesterday over the news that he had met death at the town of Benkelman, on the line of the B. & M., yesterday afternoon.

The shocking details of the terrible accident, causing his death were received by his brother George, in this city, about 6 o'clock last evening.

The following are the telegrams conveying the sad intelligence:

McCook, October 3.

G. W. Ballentine—As train No. 40 was pulling out of Benkelman station, D. C. Ballentine, with grip-sack in hand, tried to get on and missed his hold and fell down. His right leg getting under the trucks, the wheel passed over his leg about the knee, two coaches passing over it, and the corner of the coach step striking his chin and cutting him. Do not know as yet that he is internally injured. He is conscious and complains of being hurt inwardly. He is here under care of the doctor. I have sent for his wife. Will let you know later when the doctor reports.

A. CAMPBELL.

Later—6:05 p. m.—George W. Ballentine, Dave passed away at 5:45, easy and conscious to the last. Please send instructions.

W. CAMPBELL.

From his brother George we learn that Dave, as he was familiarly called, was on his way home to Stockton, Frontier county, from Danvers, while in that city he learned that both of his children, a boy and girl, were very sick, and when the terrible accident occurred he was hastening to their bedside, expecting to reach McCook in a few hours and there take a train for his ranch.

The accident occurred, as we have stated, at the station of Benkelman, at 2:25. He was immediately taken to McCook, arriving there at 3:30, and passing away at 5:45.

At the time of his death Mr. Ballentine was about 39 years of age. He was a genial, companionable, whole-souled fellow, who had a host of friends throughout the state who will mourn his loss. He leaves a wife and two children, an aged mother, at Nebraska City, four sisters and three brothers.

At the time of his death he was in the employ of John H. Woods & Co., the live stock dealers of Chicago, and was running a cattle ranch in Frontier county, having some five or six hundred head of cattle. He was on the high road to prosperity and in a few years, had he lived, would have been classed among the heavy cattle men of western Nebraska.

Last night his brother George, almost frantic with grief, left on a special for McCook, accompanied by D. E. Thompson, assistant superintendent of the B. & M. Dr. Bragg, his brother-in-law and Major A. J. Hastings, taking with them a casket from Roberts' undertaking establishment. They will connect with the Denver train from Kansas City at Wynmore, reaching McCook at 12:30 to-day, the remains arriving in this city to-morrow. Many of our people will remember Mr. Ballentine as the senator in the legislature from the largest district in the state. He was present at the recent convention in Hastings and met and conversed with many of his old Lincoln friends.

In the full vigor of manhood he has passed away, verifying the old adage of "In the midst of life we are in death."

Lutheran Synod.

An interesting and profitable meeting of the Lutheran synod was held last week at Waverly. At present the synod is composed of thirty-one clergy and the same number of lay delegates. During the last synodical year there was an increase of ten ministers, all young men of ability and promise, and an increase of over 100 members. The church in which the synod met is a new one not entirely completed, but was dedicated on Sunday last, the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D. of Philadelphia. It required \$1,000 to complete the church which is a well-lighted building of 40x60 feet, with stained windows, cupola-orch, etc., all in complete adaptation and good taste. On the day of dedication \$1,051 were made up. In the afternoon a touching memorial service was held in memory of Rev. A. D. Howe, the children's missionary to India, who died in India a few weeks ago. A collection of \$22.50 was lifted which will be sent to Mrs. Howe. Synod adjourned Monday to meet next year at Red Cloud. Upon the whole it was the most pleasant meeting the synod ever held.

"Unhindered guests are often welcomed when they are gone." Disease is an unhindered guest which Kidney-Wort almost invariably "shows the door." Here is a case in point: Mother recovered," wrote an Illinois girl to her Eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtue of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved West. Since she got well every one about here is taking it."

## KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated KIDNEY-WORT.

WORT is a cure. Whatever the cause, however chronic the case, this remedy will cure it.

FILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have failed. If you have either of these troubles, use KIDNEY-WORT.

PRICE: 25c. Use Druggists Sell.

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses

as common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman.

Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It cures the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and strength to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eyes, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely. It removes fatness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every weakness of humors from the blood, and give tone and strength to the system of man, woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 222 and 224 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price, either, 61c. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 10c. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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